

well suited for histrionic effect. Abundantly indicative of energy they have not breadth of character, or beauty, or variety of expression. Under strong excitement they cut or contrast into strong angularities, which cannot harmonize with the grand in passion. Mr. Forrest's voice is of a twofold kind—deep, rich and powerful, coming naturally from the chest, and high and thin, coming from the throat. The transition from one to the other is by no means agreeable, and it is frequently necessary. Its general intonation is decidedly what we shall call provincial. We fancy it should be so considered, even in New York or Philadelphia. It has a fine flavor of the back-woods. Mr. H. Wallack with us, and, indeed, his brother, have something of the like peculiarity. Having thus described, in some degree, Mr. Forrest's organization, we may remark that his style of acting harmonizes with it completely. Its characteristics are simplicity, sincerity and energy. Subtleties of passion—passion highly spiritualized, would, we should suppose, utterly baffle him; while to the broad feeling, which are the foundation of all hearts, he can impart an extraordinary power. In a word, the physical, rather than the intellectual, predominates in all he does. His action is full of variety and gracefulness, but at the same time, it partakes overmuch of the athletic style.—There were several passages, not points, in Mr. Forrest's performance in *The Gladiator* which were exceedingly fine, the agony of generous grief, subduing the desire of vengeance, which he displays in the last act, where *Spartacus* hears of the death of his wife, and wishes to sacrifice the daughter of *Crassus*, or his brother, was expressed by him with a tremendous force, which reminded us above any thing we have ever seen on the stage, of the head of the *Laocoon*, or *Canova's Hercules*, writhing under the tortures of the poisoned scarf. Mr. Forrest's death scene was too literal—the gory face, and death rattle, added the horrid and the abhorrent to the fall of *Spartacus*, but in no way increased its high tragic effect. Its partial accordance with the statue of the *Dying Gladiator* was in very much better taste. Or the whole however, and with every allowance for blemishes, Mr. Forrest's *Spartacus* must be considered a noble piece of acting. The character of the tragedy left all other parts in it of little consequence. We must add that Mr. Forrest's reception was such as his warmest friends could desire: It was enthusiastic in the extreme, on his entrance; he was frequently applauded zealously during the performance, and at the end he was called before the audience, and greeted with most prolonged cheering, waving of hats and handkerchiefs from all parts of the house. More enthusiasm, in fact, we scarcely ever witnessed on the part of an audience in a British Theatre. When silence had been obtained, Mr. Forrest (who had come forth with an ordinary cloak flung over his dress) addressed the house much to this effect: "Ladies and Gentlemen.—In my present exhausted state I can scarcely find words to address you. I should be wholly destitute of feeling, if I did not feel the deepest gratitude for the extreme kindness with which you have welcomed me here to night. The generosity with which you have applauded my humble efforts must prove to the people of America the kindly feeling entertained towards them by the enlightened portion of the people of this country." (Great applause.) Mr. Forrest then proceeded to remark that his gratification was duly enhanced in consequence of the fact of the audience in favour of his friend, *De Bird's* tragedy. Here, however, the expression of dissent was so strong that Mr. Forrest did not allude to the subject further, but retired, as he had entered, amid the most ardent applause. As to the tragedy, we do not think it a great work, but it contains sufficient merit to redeem it from any summary condemnation; and Mr. Forrest has a right to expect that he may have full and fair occasion to

present himself to all the public, in a part upon which he has laboured so long and so well.—N. Y. Star.

**The Bubble burst.**—The St. Louis Republican, of Nov. 5, says: "We have understood that a Treasury circular has been issued to the disbursing officers of the United States—in the west at least—directing them not to draw upon the Deposit Banks for Gold or Silver, except in cases in which it is absolutely necessary."

While the Deposit Banks will see by this that there is no cause of alarm to prevent their freely discounting, the country will find that the whole of the Jackson Humbug, having answered all the political objects contemplated, is now to be abandoned.

**17.** The National Typographical Convention recently held at Washington denounce in strong terms the practice of employing worthless and ignorant boys in printing offices. So honorable and leashed a profession as printing demands certainly a knowledge at least of the rudiments of grammar and orthography, in which these boys are almost of many unskilful acts, and on the night he met with his violent reception, he had paroled the pocket books of individuals at a public exhibition.

A robber met with his desert at Louisville, Kentucky, lately. He, in company with another, had broken into the store of a Mr. Buchanan, who waking up and finding his premises invaded, seized a pistol and firing with deliberate aim, succeeded in putting the ball through the body of one of the midnight marauders, who died in three days afterwards in the hospital. He acknowledged himself guilty of many unskilful acts, and on the night he met with his violent reception, he had paroled the pocket books of individuals at a public exhibition.

**The President's Health.**—Two nights ago the President was taken with a cough, which was succeeded by a considerable bleeding at the lungs. He had suffered for some time previously with a severe pain in his side. He was relieved from both unpleasant symptoms, in some degree, by the lancet. Night before last the hemorrhage from the lungs recurred, and was again stopped by the same process and other applications. He is now extremely weak, from the effect of the disorder and the remedies, but is better, and considered by his physicians in no immediate danger. Many years ago he was affected in the same way, and recovered without serious injury, but a long depression of his health.—*Washington Globe* of Nov. 22.

**OSEOLA CAPTURED.** We copy the following from yesterday's New York Sun: "We learn, by gentleman (Mr. Dunsmore) who arrives in this city yesterday, direct from the seat of war, in Florida, that the celebrated Seminole chief, Oseola, had been captured by a party of Creeks, under General Jesup, during an engagement the day before Mr. Dunsmore left. The individual Creek who succeeded in first securing the captive, received \$1,000 from General I., and was promoted to a lieutenancy. General Jesup stated as his opinion that the war could not now last a fortnight."

"We had but a moment's conversation with Mr. Dunsmore, and did not learn further particulars. We are, however, satisfied that the above intelligence is strictly authentic."

"Is SHE ENGAGED?" is a question not unfrequently mooted touching interesting young ladies. It is a pity some generally received signs bearing upon this question could not be adopted by the sex. It would satisfy every natural curiosity, and might not be to the advantage of the ladies. In a dissenting chapel in England, a foreigner noticed the ladies' bows on their bonnets oddly arranged, some on the left and others on the right side, while others were directly in front. It was found, on inquiry, that married ladies had the bow on the right side, young maidens on the left, and those "engaged" wore them on the front of their bonnets. A manifestation of this kind would save much needless solicitude, and anxious inquiry among those gentlemen who are candidates for matrimony.—*Northampton Courier*.

**HERESY IN NEW BRUNSWICK.** The Eastern Democrat says that a young lady was tried before an ecclesiastical tribunal in New Brunswick, for heresy. One of the charges against her was having declared "that there was but one God, and that was President Jackson."

Some of the Northern papers are beginning to take ground against the admission of Texas into the American Union, on the ground that it will strengthen the interest of the slave holding States. We shall soon hear the whole Northern phalanx join in the cry; and the alarm will be sounded in every plausible form calculated to awaken cupidity and ambition. The surrender of Virginia and North Carolina to their wrong enemies, will embolden those who are now dealing in whispers to elevate their tone and enhance their demands. The coming session of Congress will develop aspires which cannot be mistaken. The storm is gathering.—*Richmond Whig*.

**SHOCKING STEAMBOAT DISASTER.** FROM THE CINCINNATI WHIG, NOV. 12.

**Most distressing Steamboat accident.**—Loss of Life.—It becomes our painful duty to record a more distressing accident which occurred on yesterday morning, about the dawn of day, on board the steamboat *Flora*, Capt. R. D. Chittenden, on her way from Louisville to this city, and near Rising Sun, (Indiana,) about 30 miles below Cincinnati, the pipes which connect the two boilers together, commonly called the "connecting pipes," suddenly broke or separated, causing the death of one man, and the scalding and mutilation of thirteen others, all cabin passengers but one.

Soon as the notice, which the accident occasioned, was heard by the persons in the cabin, most of them unfortunately ran in the door on being opened, enabled the scalding steam to rush in and perform its work of destruction.

**Killed.**—Benj. Myrick, of Charleston, Mass. Very badly scalded.—Recovered. **Scalded.**—Sam'l Bennett, Washington, Pa. E. McLaughlin, Columbus, Ohio. H. W. L. Kimball, member of Congress from Indiana. George Fisher, residence not known, but got on board at Louisville. Very scalded, and will probably recover. L. Allen, from the Eastward, residence not known. Isaac Shepard, residence not known.

**Thomas Turner, Steubenville, Ohio.** Moses Brown, colored cabin boy, slightly scalded. Mr. Clancy, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. C. L. Thomas, residence not known. Rev. Luther Halsey, Pittsburgh. Mr. Thomas Turner's brother, a lad about ten years of age.

Mr. Phillips of Pittsburgh, was slightly hurt, in attempting to jump through the window. The boat friend, a long tried compeer of Crayon, by another steamboat, and several of the wounded persons taken to the hospital.

We have not heard that any blame attaches to the captain or engineers.

**WASHINGTON IRVING.**—Who is that gentleman standing by the pier-table, in the other drawing-room? said I to a friend. "I am oblivious to his name, but his countenance is familiar, he has a noble forehead—a discernible eye—a most goodly presence. How the organs of humor expand in his temples! What a benevolent smile plays around his lips! and he seems, too the focus of all eyes!"

"Yes," I was answered, "and he deserves it. That is Washington Irving." The remembrance of the face struck me in a moment. We had met before, but not as acquaintances; and the pleasure of an introduction offered by a friend, a long tried compeer of Crayon, was accepted with prompt alacrity. My memory of that interview, and the prolonged colloquy to which from circumstances gave rise, is really among the most pleasant of my life. Irving had unknowingly done me several favors abroad when Secretary of Legation at the Court of St. James, by the transmission of letters for me to America, through the Department of State. For these I thanked him cordially. A soup of wine followed; and how numerous were the excellent sayings that went forth from his lips, over those gouts of floating gold was quaffed together! Geoffrey seemed almost disposed, for the nonce, to enliven the Benedict. "The rustling of silks and the creaking of shoes betrayed his fond heart to woman. A gleam of genuine pleasure laughed in his eye. In dress simple—in manners gentle, and easily entreated—he takes the hue of the time and the last of his company, to greatly upon himself that you think you have known him for years. And if you are a reader, so have you. I wondered at the verdict once given me respecting him, by Fanny K—, that at the aristocratic dinners of London, he was quite reserved, and sometimes sleepy. Methought (as he passed on from subject without impediment—from the changes in the city of his heart, since the days of St. James, and Van Buren—correcting now and then, with right good will my erroneous pronunciation of some of these jaw-sundering Dutch names) that there was something in the atmosphere of home, and the sweet pomp of a bridal scene, which won upon his affection, and sent a genial glow to his inmost heart. Would that the properties of social life might permit a transcript of the constant felicity which he then and there diffused into the porches of mine ear! Thoughts; common perhaps in themselves, clothed in such exquisite and telling expression; fancies evoked from mere every-day facts; happy terms and phrases innumerable. Could I record them, how much would they enrich this my fifth subjection of number sixteen!—Ollapod in the *Knickerbocker*.

**RALEIGH, N. C. Nov. 29, 1835.** Legislature.—But little business has been done so far, and no debate has arisen as yet, to give variety to the usually dull tales of incipient legislation. No move has been made in either House, on the subject of the Senatorial election. It is perfectly understood, that, on joint ballot, parties are equally divided, there being a Whig majority of two in the Senate, and a Van Buren majority of two in the Commons. Mr. Muse, of Pasquotank, (Whig) and Mr. Jarman, of Duplin (Van Buren) have not yet taken their seats. It is common report, and we presume therefore, there is no impropriety in mentioning it, that the Van Buren party have settled down on Judge STRANGE, as their candidate for the Senate. On Saturday, the Hon. WILLIAM P. MANGUM resigned his situation as United States Senator from this State. An election will therefore take place, as well for his unexpired term, as for the new term which commences on the fourth of March next.—*Raleigh Register*.

**VIRGINIA.** Mr. Ritchie is now "defender of the faith," though probably he has earned that title as cleverly as Harry the Eighth. As he has taken the "responsibility" to make Virginia over to the candidate, who was undoubtedly supported by every Abolitionist at the North, let us hear what he has to say in way of explanation.

"Virginia has no cause to blush for the course she has pursued. She has taken the man who she believes will carry out her principles. She has taken him upon principle alone. She has not taken him on sectional feeling and all State pride behind her. She has, in the spirit of the Union, gone for a candidate North of the Potomac, and refused her vote to one of her native born sons as Vice President. She will exert herself for the worthiest candidate, come as he may, from another State, with as much activity as when 'he comes from her own red soil.'"

Mr. Van Buren long since incited Ritchie with a large portion of his unscrupulousness. He selected our Editorial colleague early as a victim, and therefore, whatever the Richmond Enquirer may now say in the way of apology, or explanation will be taken with many grains of allowance. He once said, and we believe he will not deny it, that Ritchie was a "man of principle." He was not, and he would prove a curse to the country, and yet finally he supported him, giving as a complete reason that he was "a Whig alternative, next the choice of Virginia." When Gen. Jackson, by his measures, raised and carried out in bold relief all that Ritchie had originally said of him, he continued to support his measures on the pitiful ground that "the Bank was unconstitutional!"

He now talks of the choice of Virginia, and of her "principles" in taking Mr. Van Buren. Non-sens!—sheer nonsense! Virginia has no choice. It is the choice of Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Van Buren, like a managing little man as he is, had an understanding with the principal and not the agent, and Virginia was thus harnessed in the car of New York.

Mr. Ritchie says we threaten disunion. "It is not we, we made no such threats. We apprehended that the disunion to which we alluded to, to come, if ever it does come, from the South, from the South, from that portion of the South which deemed it improper and unjust to support the nominee of President Jackson, and which portion opposed to the usurpations of the Administration—of that portion, the true friends of the Constitution and laws, of that portion which are tributary to the North, both political and pecuniary—of that portion which sees that Congress is managed by mere committees, and freedom of opinion shackled by the transmission of parties of that portion, sacrificed by North Carolina and Virginia, and that portion that has no part or alliance in the administration of this country—of that portion, in short, in favor of Union, but more so of Liberty. If ever there should be cause of complaint leading to disunion, Mr. Ritchie must shoulder his share of the responsibility, and a deep one it is. But we know his alternatives—we know on what

he rests his hopes—viz: the discretion, the address, the management of Mr. Van Buren; and how is he to bend to the storm—to conciliate opposition without dismembering his own party? Look at his letter to Sherrod Williams, coolly and deliberately written, with Silas Wright on one side and Benton on the other. In that letter he takes ground against the distribution of the Surplus Revenue and in favor of the hard money system, two points which would, in a few months more have broken down Gen. Jackson with all his faithful popularity, and which must break down any Administration attempting to enforce these doctrines, in a country where credit is the basis of prosperity. Is he to succeed in warding off opposition through the aid of such men as Kendall, Blair and Whitney? Is he to conciliate the mercantile community by carrying out his ultra doctrines against all Banks? Is he to subdue the country, because he can feel power and forget right? No, no, Mr. Ritchie do not believe it.

Mr. Van Buren, in a characteristic manner, has out-bragged his opponents, and slipped into the Presidential office by a few scattering votes. The next step will be an attempt to intimidate his opponents into submission. He will find this rough work, for, if we are not mistaken, there will be in the next Congress nearly, if not quite, a majority of Whigs, many of them, and we include Mr. Clay, who will be in the Lower House, of first rate talent, character and firmness, who will be able to correct the abuses, which, we apprehend, will be attempted to be carried out. There is a great difference in a man coming into office with a flourish or a rebuke. No, no, Mr. Ritchie, set this down for your future government. Mr. Van Buren has the Presidency—the Whigs will control the Administration.—*(M. T. Star)*.

## THE ARGUS.

"The price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

### COLUMBUS, DEC. 17, 1836.

Living in a Christian and religious community, we are inclined to believe that it would not be unacceptable to many of our readers should we present them, weekly, with a few choice extracts from religious authors, that on the Sabbath our sheet could be taken up and perused profitably. As we promised last week that our columns should hereafter be interesting to all, we will hazard the experiment; and to day present our readers with a few gleanings, which will be found on our first page.

### PATENT PRESSED BRICKS.

We must confess ourselves highly pleased with a specimen of Patent Pressed Bricks, exhibited to us by Messrs. Francis Leach and S. J. Butler, worth, of our Town, who by the way, have purchased the right of manufacturing them in the Northern part of this State, including Lowndes county. We understand from those gentlemen that they expect two machines in the course of the winter, which they intend putting into immediate operation. Nothing so much retards the increase of our Town as the scarcity of building materials—and the exorbitant price of brick is almost terrifying, but we think "Butler's Patent Press" will give us a bountiful supply of beautiful and durable bricks, at a price lower than we have been in the habit of paying; and the improvement also will be of important advantage to our community by giving greater facilities for building, which, as we before remarked, is checked for the want of materials. Buildings of every description are wanted; dwelling houses are in great demand, although at a moderate calculation, one hundred have been erected during the past year. These machines are worked by one horse, and require two men to dig and supply the machine with dry and untempered clay, one tender, and one charger, one bearer off and one setter, making in all six men to make 10,000 bricks per day. A specimen of the bricks is left at our office for inspection.

By the by, we observe that the "Christian Herald" has been led into an error relative to this patent. It says that a Mr. McAllister has purchased the right of using "Butler's Patent Presses" in the whole State, and we would repeat that Messrs. Leach & Butlerworth are proprietors of the right of using them in twenty-three Northern counties, and as soon as they receive their machines, and get them into successful operation, will be ready to dispose of county rights within their limits.

Our River is now full, and in good boating condition, and in a day or two we may expect to see our shore lined with STEAM-BOATS. Our Town will then be all bustle and life, and what with Merchants receiving new goods, and shipping cotton, and strangers arriving and departing, our Town will present a pleasant aspect. The ladies too will trip about in their new dresses—the latest and freshest goods, and no doubt are another week closes, many articles, which left over from the last of September, will be adorning the forms of the ladies of Columbus.

Speaking of Steam Boats, and Cotton, remind us of the great improvements at our landing, CLARK & CO. have enlarged their Ware-House, and have erected an additional building for the storage of Cotton, and are now prepared for any amount of business. ESTES & CO. have this season erected a convenient brick Ware-House, a short distance above Clark & Co. which is now nearly, if not quite complete, and are prepared to receive and ship merchandise. To both firms we wish, as they will no doubt receive, plenty of business.

On our first page will be found an able article from the Nashville Republican, to which we commend our readers attention. That the persecution of Judge White originated in his manfully refusing the base offers of "the Government," and scornfully rejecting their bribes, no one doubts, and we yet hope that a virtuous and free people will richly reward that pure patriot, who, although glittering bribes were held daintily within his grasp, chose rather to resist the temptation and remain pure before his countrymen.

Responding most heartily to the sentiments of the Republican, relative to the course of Mr. Van Buren, we will hope he will not fully carry out the principles of Gen. Jackson's Administration. Whatever may be his course, we shall defend and applaud wherever his endeavors are directed to a reform in the present abuses of the General Government, to the re-annexation of the Republic, which now seems to be struggling under a head, and to show to the Government, and to the nation, that the Republic is not a mere name, but a living power, and that the true friends of the Constitution and laws, of that portion which are tributary to the North, both political and pecuniary—of that portion which sees that Congress is managed by mere committees, and freedom of opinion shackled by the transmission of parties of that portion, sacrificed by North Carolina and Virginia, and that portion that has no part or alliance in the administration of this country—of that portion, in short, in favor of Union, but more so of Liberty. If ever there should be cause of complaint leading to disunion, Mr. Ritchie must shoulder his share of the responsibility, and a deep one it is. But we know his alternatives—we know on what

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raised under her institutions, inculcated State partialities, and the leader of politicians which has ruled the country for eight years, has been exalted to the Chair, and holds within his grasp the patronage of the General Government. In this, she will probably receive the benefit of the surplus revenue six millions of those of the South, will, we hope, exercise liberality with an unsleeping vigilance, to check the overgrown power of the Government.

### HYMENEAL.

**MARRIED.** On Thursday evening, inst. by the Rev. GEORGE TUCKER, BLAND, to Miss TEARLESS M. GIBB.

On the same evening, in County, by the Rev. MARK WESTON, M. J. JOHN M. GRANT, of Columbus, SARAH E. daughter of Gileson F. Faye, of County. Mrs. late of Fauquier, Va.

### FOR SALE.

For Cash, or on a credit, a mulatto boy, 17 years of age—an excellent room servant. 2 very fine horses, 1 Barouche, 1 four-wheeled buggy, 1 light wagon, Anyound and likely Jack. Application may be made at the Office of "The Argus," December 17th, 1836.

### To the Purchasers of Reservations.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having appointed a commissioner to examine the claims for the sale of reservation of the Choctaw Indians, on the 27th 1836, will open his office at the following times and places, to wit: At Columbus, on the 2nd Monday in next. At Jackson, on the 1st Monday in next. At Cochichewee, on the 4th Monday in next.

Such sales as cannot be disposed of above times and places, will be adjourned to the following times and places, until the claims are finally disposed of. All persons claiming to have purchased reservations under the 19th article of the Treaty, will be required to produce the title papers, and to show by evidence that their purchase was fair and valid, and that a just consideration has been paid to the reserve. Commissioners will at the same times and receive evidence as to the residence of claimants, under the 14th article of the Treaty, not embracing however other than the registered cases, and excluding these conditional locations, now before Congress. The proofs in support of these claims, will be required to be in the form of affidavits or Depositions. It is earnestly desired, that the parties affected, be prompt in their attendance at above times and places, with their title papers and testimony.

A. V. BROWN, Commissioner.

Dec. 17, 1836.—15 tf.

### NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Eckford & Fields, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Their Books and Accounts, in found in their former Counting Room, in the office of Mr. William Eckford, who is authorized to settle the business.

WM. ECKFORD, S. S. B. FIELDS.

Columbus, Dec. 17, 1836. 15 tf.

### FALL & WINTER GOOD.

adapted to this market, also: expected in first arrivals, a Fine Assortment of NEW FASHIONABLE WINTER GOODS.

WM. ECKFORD, S. S. B. FIELDS.

### MASSONIC NOTICE.

THE ANNIVERSARY of St. John the Baptist, will be celebrated by Columbus Lodge, No. 274, on the 27th inst. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. Brethren are invited to join the lodge of the day. Procession will be held at the Masonic Hall at 11 o'clock, A. M. and will be delivered by brother James S. B.

BENJ. ESTES, M. M. BROOKS, J. P. FORD, C. H. ABERT, Committee of Arrangements.

Columbus, Dec. 3, 1836. 15 tf.

### FRANKLIN ACADEMY.

AN EXAMINATION of the students of the Franklin Academy, will take place on Thursday, Friday next, the 22d and 23d of December. The weather should prove very unfavorable, in which case the bell will not be rung, and the examination will be postponed until the following week. Declarations will be spoken, on Friday night, after which, the premiums will be presented. The community is respectfully invited to attend.

ROBERT B. WITTER.

Dec. 17.

THE Subscriber has just received and offers for Sale, a very splendid lot of KEN TUCKY JEANS and LINDSEYS, Also 1500 lbs. of FRESH FEATHERS. Those who wish to purchase, would do well to call soon.

GEORGE TUCKER, Columbus, Dec. 17, 1836.

### 2 FINE NEGRO WOMEN FOR SALE.

ONE of whom is an excellent cook, 22 years of age, the other a very likely milliner, and aged 13 years, by Charles E. Talbott, residing at 3 miles S. E. of Columbus on the Pack-trail.

Dec. 17, 1836.